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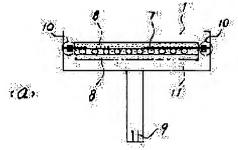
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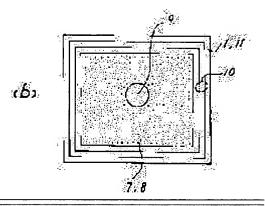
(54) SUBSTRATE HOLDER OF SEMI-CONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING DEVICE, AND ITS MANUFACTURE

PRÓBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it high airtightness and endurable for the high temperature usage, even in the case of usage under high

vacuum/high temperature condition.

SOLUTION: According to this substrate holder, a heater and inside mounting parts such as thermocouples 7, different kind of metals or materials 8 are jointed and covered with aluminum members 1, 11. A terminal 9 for the heater and the thermocouples is also installed. The aluminum members 1, 11 are jointed with jointing parts 10 wherein intermediate members inserted in a square-shaped circular groove installed at an opposing position of the joint face are forge compressed.





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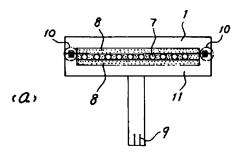
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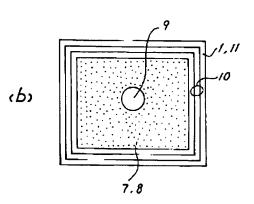
(54) 【発明の名称】 半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダー及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 高真空・高温下で使用しても高い気密性を有し、高温使用にも耐え得る半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダー及びその製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 加熱ヒーター及び熱電対(7)、異種金属若しくは異種材料(8)のような内部装着部品をアルミニウム部材(1)(11)を接合して包み込んでいる基盤ホルダーで、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対の端子(9)が設けられている。アルミニウム部材(1)(11)は、それらの接合面の対向位置に設けられた四角形の環状溝に挿入介在されている中間部材を鍛圧圧縮した締結部(10)で接合されている。





【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 内部装着部品を複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーにおいて、前記複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面の対向位置にそれぞれ設けられた環状溝、及び前記環状溝に挿入充満させるアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金の中間部材とからなり、銀圧により接合させた締結部を有することを特徴とするアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダー。

【請求項2】 内部装着部品を複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーの製造方法において、前記複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面の対向する位置に環状溝をそれぞれ設け、前記環状溝にアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金の中間部材を挿入して組み合わせ、銀圧により前記環状溝に前記中間部材を充満させて締結し接合することを特徴とする内部装着部品を複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーの製造方法。

【請求項3】 複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面及び中間部材を酸、アルカリ、水洗等を適宜組合わせて洗浄し、組み合わせ、鍛圧することを特徴とする請求項2記載の内部装着部品を複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、半導体製造装置や 液晶製造装置の基盤ホルダー(以下「半導体製造装置の 基盤ホルダー」という)及びその製造方法に係り、特に 加熱ヒーター、熱電対、電極のような内部装着部品、ま た適宜に異種金属、異種材料をアルミニウム又はアルミ ニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装 置の基盤ホルダー及びその製造方法に関するものであ る

[0002]

【従来の技術】半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーは、加熱 ヒーター、熱電対、電極、異種金属、異種材料のような 内部装着部品をアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金で包 み込んだもので、図5~図7に示すようなものが知られ ている。図5は、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対(7)、異種 金属若しくは異種材料(8)のような内部装着部品をア ルミニウム部材(1)(11)で覆い、その外周を溶接 した基盤ホルダーである。また加熱ヒーター及び熱電対 の端子(9)が設けられている。

【0003】図6は、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対(7)、 異種金属若しくは異種材料(8)のような内部装着部品 を鋳包み、アルミニウム部材(18)で包み込んだ基盤 ホルダーであり、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対の端子(9)が設けられている。図7は、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対(7)、異種金属若しくは異種材料(8)のような内部装着部品をアルミニウム部材(1)(11)で覆い、接触面(17)にOリング(15)を設け、ボルト(16)で締めた基盤ホルダーであり、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対の端子(9)が設けられている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記従来技術の図5に示す溶接による基盤ホルダーは、全周を溶接するのでコストが高いという問題があり、また溶接時に生じるピンホールや巻き込まれたガスより、高真空下のチャンバー内で使用する場合、そのピンホールからの漏れやガスによる影響で真空度が低下し、製造した半導体の信頼性が低下し、歩留まりが悪くなる問題があった。図6に示す内部装着部品を鋳包んだものは、アルミニウム若しくはアルミニウム合金を溶融状態で使用するので内部に組み込む装着部品の損傷の問題があり、またアルミニウム部材(18)を鋳包む際に生じるピンホール及び巻き込まれたガスの影響で高真空下のチャンバー内で使用する場合、真空度が低下し製造した半導体の信頼性が低下し、歩留まりが悪くなる問題があった。

【0005】また、図7に示すOリングを用いたシールパッキンとボルト締めによるものでは、シールパッキンの耐熱性能に影響され、使用温度が300℃を越える温度域では使用できないという問題があり、またシールパッキン用溝及びボルトホールを設けるスペースが必要であり、コンパクトにできないという問題があった。本発明は、高真空・高温下で使用しても高い信頼性、即ち高い気密性を有し、高温使用にも耐え得る半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダー及びその製造方法を提供するものである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上記の目的を達成するためのもので、内部装着部品を複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーにおいて、前記複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面の対向位置にそれぞれ設けられた環状溝、及び前記環状溝に挿入充満させるアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金の中間部材とからなり、銀圧により接合させた締結部を有することを特徴とするアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーである。

【0007】また本発明は、内部装着部品を複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーの製造方法において、前記複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面の対向する位置に環状溝をそれぞれ設け、前記環状溝にアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金の中間部材

を挿入して組み合わせ、鍛圧により前記環状溝に前記中間部材を充満させて締結し接合することを特徴とする内部装着部品を複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材を接合して包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーの製造方法である。さらに本発明は、複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面及び中間部材を酸、アルカリ、水洗等を適宜組合わせて洗浄し、組み合わせ、鍛圧することを特徴とするものである。

[0008]

【作用】本発明においては、内部装着部品を包む複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材が、その接合面の対向する位置にそれぞれ設けられた環状溝に中間部材を挿入し鍛圧により充満させ締結、接合させたものであるので高度な密閉度を確保することができるものである。また接合されるアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の鍛圧に際し、締結、接合部分を圧縮して金属接合させることにより、さらに高い密閉度を確保することができるものである。このように締結部を金属接合することにより使用温度が500℃前後の高温でも高度な密閉度を保つことができる。

【0009】また本発明の半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーは、アルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材で全面が覆われているので腐食ガスに対する耐食性を有する。例えば半導体の製造においてシランガスが用いられる場合、シランガスの成分に含まれるSiでホルダー、チャンバー等が汚染される。それを洗浄するためにフッ素を含有する洗浄ガスを通気させるが、アルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材で全面が覆われているのでこのような洗浄ガス(フッ素含有ガス)に対する耐食性を有しているものである。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明において、半導体製造装置や液晶製造装置の基盤ホルダーの内部装着部品としては、例えば加熱ヒーター、熱電対、電極、異種金属、異種材料が挙げられ、各種の半導体製造の工程に応じて適宜必要な内部部品が装着される。加熱ヒーター、熱電対、電極等は基盤ホルダーに機能を持たせるものである。さらに必要であれば異種金属、異種材料により基盤ホルダーに特性を付与するものである。例えばセラミック繊維、セラミックウィスカー、あるいは炭素繊維等を分散させたアルミマトリックス複合材は基盤ホルダーの熱膨張率を少くし、高温での強度、剛性を高して熱変形しにくくすることができる。

【0011】内部装着部品を包み込むアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金は、材質、製法、については特定しないが、耐リーク性を考慮すると、内部欠陥の少ない圧延板、鍛造品を素材とすることが望ましい。また、洗浄ガスに対する耐食性の観点からはアルミ材質は純度99.5%以上のJIS1050が最も望ましいが、JIS1100(SiとFe:1.0%、Cu:0.05~0.

20% Mn: 0. 05%以下、Zn: 0. 10%以 下、残部A 1) 、JIS3003(Si:0.6%以 下、Fe:0.7%以下、Cu:0.05~0.20 %、Mn:1.0~1.5%、Zn:0.10%以下、 残部A1)、JIS6063(Si:0.20~0.6 %、Fe:0.35%以下、Cu:0.10%以下、M n:1.0%以下、Mg:0.45~0.9%、Cr: 0.10%以下、Zn:0.10%以下、Ti:0.1 0%以下、残部A1)、JIS6061(Si:0.4 0~0.8%、Fe:0.7%以下、Cu:0.15~ 0.40%、Mn:0.15%以下、Mg:0.8~ 1. 2%, Cr: 0. 04~0. 35%, Zn: 0. 2 5%以下、Ti:0.15%以下、残部Al)、JIS 3004 (Si:0.03%以下、Fe:0.7%以 下、Cu:0.25%以下、Mn:1.0~1.5%、 Mg: 0.8~1.3%、Zn: 0.10%以下、残部 A1) 等を用いることができる。

【0012】本発明において、アルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材は複数部材、例えば2個の部材を接合し、内部装着部品を包むもので、アルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面の対向する位置に内部装着部品を包む外周で全周に環状溝を設ける。環状溝は、接合面の対向する位置に内部装着部品を包むように、その外周に単独でも良いが、2重または3重とすることにより、より高いシール性を確保することができる。また環状溝は、接合面に四角形の環状に設けても、また円形環状に設けてもよい。また環状溝の断面形状は、コの字状(長形)、台形、逆台形等が用いられる。環状溝部への、鍛圧時の空気の巻き込み等を考慮すると、断面コの字状(長形)、台形が好ましい。環状溝は、例えば機械加工により成形する。

【0013】中間部材は、接合面に形成されている環状 溝に対応した環状部材、あるいは複数に分割されたもの を環状溝の全周に挿入する。中間部材の材質は、アルミ ニウム又はアルミニウム合金で、例えば純度99.5% 以上の純アルミニウムが最も圧着しやすいものであるが、純度99.0%以上のJIS1100、A1-Mn 系のJIS3003やJIS3004、またはJIS6 063やJIS6061等の合金の場合でも圧着させる ことができる。

【0014】特に、中間部材は、接合する部材と同一の材料が鍛圧圧縮時のメタルフローにより複数部材同志が圧着し物理的に金属接合し易いので好ましい。中間部材の断面形状は、コの字状(長形)、台形、逆台形等が用いられる。また、その断面の大きさ(面積)は環状溝に充満させるので、環状溝の大きさ(面積)とほぼ同じ、又はやや大き目がよい。例えば環状溝に挿入し易いように、中間部材の断面は、環状溝の巾よりやや小さくし、環状溝の深さよりやや大きくする。中間部材の長さは、2つの環状溝の深さの和より数%~数10%長くするこ

とが好ましい。

【0015】本発明の基盤ホルダーの製造方法については、アルミニウム若しくはアルミニウム合金部材の内部に装着されるヒーター及び熱電対、さらに必要で有れば異種金属若しくは異種材を包み込むためのスペースをあらかじめ形成し、その接合面の外周(全周)で対向する位置に環状溝を機械加工で成形する。例えば環状溝は、その溝の深さを中間部材の高さより数%~数十%浅く製作する。このように製作したアルミニウム若しくはアルミニウム合金部材のホルダーに内部装着部品(ヒーター等)を組入れた後、この凹状の環状溝に中間部材を挿入して組み合わせ加圧する。中間部材が圧縮し、体積変形を生じて幅溝に強固に圧縮を生じ、強固なシール性を持つこととなる。この場合、内部装着部品に影響を与えないように環状溝に中間部材を挿入した部分のみを鍛圧圧縮してもよい。

【0016】このように凹状の環状溝に中間部材を挿入して組み合わせ、鍛圧により環状溝に中間部材を充満させて締結し接合する。これは外部が高真空状態でも包み込んだ内部部品からリークすることなく、十分な密閉度を有するものである。この密閉度、即ち耐リーク性は、半導体製造装置で求められる高真空に対応できるものであり、具体的には、10-8~10-10 Torrの高真空に対応できるものである。

【0017】また、複数のアルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面及び中間部材を洗浄してこれらを組み合わせ鍛圧することがことが望ましい。これにより、素材の酸化皮膜が除去され鍛圧時の金属接合が確保される結果、接合面がより高度な密閉度が得られるものである。鍛圧の前処理としての表面洗浄は、アルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材の接合面及び中間部材の表面の油とり及び/又はアルカリ溶液によるエッチング等を適宜に組みておこなうもので、例えば、①硝酸で表面の油とり、②水洗、③苛性処理(アルカリ溶液によるエッチング)、④水洗、⑤硝酸での洗浄、⑥水洗、⑦湯洗等の適宜の工程を組みて表面を清浄にするものである。2個の部材は、環状溝の全周に中間部材を挿入後鍛圧し、環状溝に中間部材を充満密封させ、さらに鍛圧することにより両者を金属接合させるものである。

[0018]

【実施例1】本発明の実施例1について、図1、図2を 参照して説明する。図1は本発明実施例の半導体製造装 置の基盤ホルダーを示す図で、図1(a)は断面図、図 1(b)平面図である。加熱ヒーター及び熱電対

(7)、異種金属若しくは異種材料(8)のような内部 装着部品をアルミニウム部材(1)(11)を接合して 包み込んでいる基盤ホルダーである。また加熱ヒーター 及び熱電対の端子(9)が設けられている。アルミニウ ム部材(1)(11)は、それらの接合面の対向位置に 設けられた四角形の環状溝に挿入介在されている中間部 材を鍛圧圧縮した締結部(10)で接合されている。 【0019】図2(a)(b)は、本発明実施例の基盤ホルダーの製造工程を示す図で、図2(a)に示すように、アルミニウム部材(1)に内部部品装着スペース(2)、アルミニウム部材(11)に内部部品装着スペース(12)を形成し、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対等の内部装着部品(7)を包み込むようになっている。アルミニウム部材(1)の接合面には断面コの字状の環状溝(3)を設け、またアルミニウム部材(11)の接合面には対向する位置に断面コの字状の環状溝(13)が設ける。アルミニウム部材(11)の環状溝(13)に中間部材(4)を挿入し組み合わせ、鍛圧圧縮しアルミニウム部材(1)と(11)を締結し接合するものである。

【0020】図2(b)は、図2(a)の環状溝(3)(13)、中間部材(4)を拡大した図で、環状溝と中間部材の具体的関係を示す。環状溝(3)の深さA、幅B、環状溝(13)の深さC、幅D、及び中間部材(4)の長さE、幅Fのとき、

 $(A+C) \leq E$

 $(A \times B + C \times D) \leq E \times F$

 $(A+C)/E \le 1$

B≥F, D≥F

の関係に形成して、部材(1)(11)を組み合わせ鍛圧圧縮し、接合してシール性を確保するものである。具体的に、部材(1)、(11)、中間部材(4)は純度99.5%以上の純アルミニウムを用い、環状溝(3)の深さA 5mm、幅B 7mm、環状溝(13)の深さC 5mm、幅D 7mm、及び中間部材(4)の長さE 12mm、幅F 6.8mm、のものを鍛圧圧縮し環状溝(3)(13)に中間部材(4)に充満された。得られた基盤ホルダーは、10-8~10-10 Torrの高真空でもリークが生じなかった。

[0021]

【実施例2】本発明の実施例2について、図3を参照し て説明する。図3(a)に示すように、アルミニウム部 材(1)にスペース(2)、アルミニウム部材(11) にスペース(12)を形成し、加熱ヒーター及び熱電対 等の内部装着部品(7)を包み込むようになっている。 アルミニウム部材(1)の接合面には断面コの字状の環 状溝(3)を2重に設け、またアルミニウム部材(1 1)の接合面には対向する位置に断面コの字状の環状溝 (13)を2重に設ける。アルミニウム部材(11)の 2重の環状溝(13)にそれぞれ中間部材(4)を挿入 し、次いで図3(b)に示すように、矢印方向に鍛圧圧 縮しアルミニウム部材(1)と(11)を締結接合し、 内部装着部品(7)をアルミニウム部材(1)(11) で包み込んでいる半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーを製造 するものである。なお、図3(a)では、中間部材 (4)が環状溝(13)に一部が挿入されたものである が、中間部材(4)を環状溝(13)に完全に挿入した 後に鍛圧を行ってもよい。

[0022]

【実施例3】本発明の実施例3について、図4(a) (b) (c) を参照して説明する。 図4 (a) (b) (c)は、アルミニウム又はアルミニウム合金部材 (1)(11)の接合面の対向位置に設けられた環状溝 の形状、及び中間部材の例を示す図である。図4(a) では、部材(1)の環状溝(31)は断面コの字状で凹 みを設けたものであり、部材(11)の環状溝(32) は断面コの字状で幅広のものである。中間部材(41) は凸型で、環状溝(32)に対応した幅広部と環状溝 (31)対応した幅狭部の先端隅取りしているものであ る。この例では、幅広の環状溝(32)は機械加工が容 易であり、また環状溝(31)対応した幅狭部を先端隅 取りしているので、中間部材(41)に容易に環状溝 (31)を挿入することができ、また環状溝(31)に 凹みを設けているので鍛圧時の空気の巻き込みは起り難 いものである。

【0023】図4(b)では、部材(1)の環状溝(33)は断面台形のものであり、部材(11)の環状溝(34)も断面台形のものである。また中間部材(42)は環状溝(33)(34)が台形である。この例では、環状溝(33)(34)が台形であるので中間部材(42)と環状溝(33)(34)の挿入が容易である。図4(c)では、部材(1)の環状溝(35)は断面コの字状、部材(11)の環状溝(36)も断面コの字状のものであり、中間部材(43)は長円である。この例では、中間部材(43)の先端が丸くなっているので、中間部材(43)と環状溝(35)(36)の挿入が容易であり、角隅に内在した空気を溜めることができる。

[0024]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、

環状溝に中間部材を鍛圧圧縮して締結させることで高度な密閉度が得られるという効果を有する。即ち、締結部のシールは鍛接され、接合部が物理的に圧着することで、ピンホール等の欠陥を防止でき、高真空度で使用しても高い気密性を保つことができる。また両者が金属接合しているため使用温度を500℃前後の高温でも高度な密閉度が保たれる。また機械加工により溝を形成し鍛圧することで、締結部が金属接合した半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーが得られるので、低コストでの製造が可能となる。さらに、従来技術のように溶湯を使用しないため、基盤ホルダー内に入れる部品、部材を高温の溶湯にさらすことがなく装着できる。またボルトナット締結によるスペースを必要とせず、また高精度加工のロリング溝を必要としないので安価に製造できるという効果を奏するものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明実施例1の半導体製造装置の基盤ホルダーを示す図

【図2】本発明実施例1の基盤ホルダーの製造工程を示す図

【図3】本発明実施例2の基盤ホルダーの製造工程を示す図

【図4】本発明の実施例3を示す図

【図5】従来例を示す図

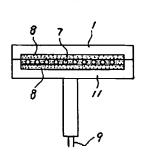
【図6】従来例を示す図

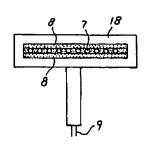
【図7】従来例を示す図

【符号の説明】

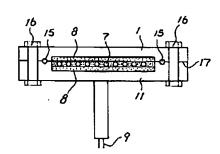
- 1,11 アルミニウム部材
- 10 締結部
- 3,13 環状溝
- 4 中間部材
- 7 加熱ヒーター及び熱電対
- 8 異種金属若しくは異種材料

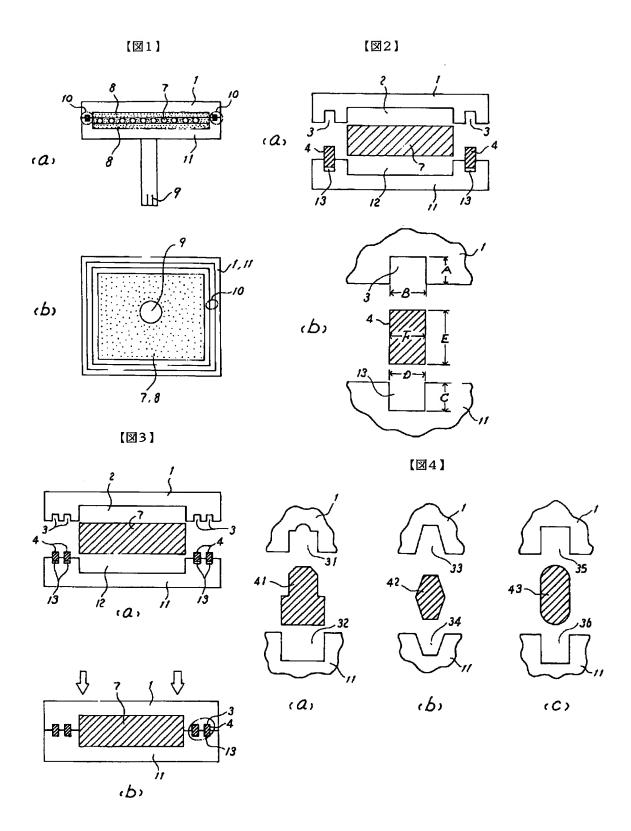
【図5】 【図6】











* NOTICES *

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the base electrode holder (henceforth "the base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment") and its manufacture method of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment or a liquid crystal manufacturing installation, especially relates to the base electrode holder and its manufacture method of a heating heater, a thermocouple, an internal applied-part article like an electrode, and the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment that joined aluminum or the aluminium alloy member and have wrapped in the dissimilar metal and the dissimilar material suitably. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The thing as wraps an internal applied-part article [like a heating heater, a thermocouple, an electrode, a dissimilar metal, and a dissimilar material] whose base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment is in aluminum or an aluminium alloy and shows it to <u>drawing 5</u> - <u>drawing 7</u> is known. <u>Drawing 5</u> is the base electrode holder which covered the heating heater and the thermocouple (7), the dissimilar metal, or an internal applied-part article like a dissimilar material (8) by the aluminum member (1) and (11), and welded the periphery. Moreover, the terminal (9) of a heating heater and a thermocouple is prepared.

[0003] <u>Drawing 6</u> cast-wraps a heating heater and a thermocouple (7), a dissimilar metal, or an internal applied-part article like a dissimilar material (8), it is the base electrode holder wrapped in the aluminum member (18), and the terminal (9) of a heating heater and a thermocouple is prepared. <u>Drawing 7</u> covers a heating heater and a thermocouple (7), a dissimilar metal, or an internal applied-part article like a dissimilar material (8) by the aluminum member (1) and (11), an O ring (15) is formed in the contact surface (17), it is the base electrode holder fastened with the bolt (16), and the terminal (9) of a heating heater and a thermocouple is prepared.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] A degree of vacuum fell under the influence by the pinhole leak and gas, the reliability of the semiconductor which manufactured fell, and the base electrode holder by welding shown in drawing.5 of the above-mentioned conventional technology had the problem to which the yield becomes bad from the pinhole which there is a problem that where of cost is high since a perimeter welds, and produces at the time of welding, or the gas which were involved in, when using it within the chamber under a high vacuum. The reliability of the semiconductor which a degree of vacuum fell and manufactured fell, and some which cast-wrapped the internal applied-part article shown in drawing.6 had the problem to which the yield becomes bad, when using it within the chamber under a high vacuum under the influence of the pinhole produced in case there is a problem of the injury on the applied-part article built into the interior and an aluminum member (18) is cast-wrapped, since aluminum or an aluminium alloy is used in the state of melting, and the involved-in gas.

[0005] Moreover, in some which are depended on seal packing using the O ring shown in drawing.7, and bolting, there was a problem that the space in which is influenced by the heat-resistant ability of seal packing, and has the problem that it cannot be used in the temperature region where a service temperature exceeds 300 degrees C, and the slot for seal packing and a bolt hole are established was required, and it could not do compactly. Even if it uses this invention under a high vacuum and an elevated temperature, it has high reliability, i.e., high airtightness, and it offers the base electrode holder and its manufacture method of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment which can be equal also to elevated-temperature use.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment which this invention is for attaining the above-mentioned purpose, and joined the internal applied-part article and have wrapped in two or more aluminum or aluminium alloy members two or more aforementioned aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- the circular sulcus prepared in the opposite position of the plane of composition of a member, respectively -- And it is the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment which have joined and wrapped in the aluminum or the aluminium alloy member characterized by having the conclusion section which became the aforementioned circular sulcus from the aluminum which carries out insertion fullness, or the pars intermedia material of an aluminium alloy, and was joined by press forging.

[0007] Moreover, this invention is set to the manufacture method of the base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment of having joined the internal applied-part article and having wrapped in two or more aluminum or aluminium alloy members. A circular sulcus is prepared in the position where the plane of composition of a member counters,

respectively. two or more aforementioned aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- Aluminum or the pars intermedia material of an aluminium alloy is inserted and combined with the aforementioned circular sulcus. It is the manufacture method of the base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment of having joined the internal applied-part article characterized by making the aforementioned circular sulcus filled with the aforementioned pars intermedia material by press forging, concluding, and joining, and having wrapped in two or more aluminum or aluminium alloy members. the aluminum of plurality [this invention] furthermore, or an aluminium alloy -- it is characterized by washing, combining and carrying out the press forging of the plane of composition and pars intermedia material of a member, combining an acid, alkali, rinsing, etc. suitably

[8000]

[Function] In this invention, two or more aluminum or aluminium alloy members which wrap an internal applied-part article insert pars intermedia material in the circular sulcus prepared in the position where the plane of composition counters, respectively, and since it is made to make full by press forging and conclude and join, the advanced degree of sealing is securable. moreover, the aluminum joined or an aluminium alloy -- the still higher degree of sealing is securable by compressing a part for conclusion and a joint and carrying out metal junction on the occasion of the press forging of a member Thus, a service temperature can maintain the advanced degree of sealing also at the elevated temperature around 500 degrees C by carrying out metal junction of the conclusion section.

[0009] Moreover, since the whole surface is being worn by aluminum or the aluminium alloy member, the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment of this invention has the corrosion resistance over corrosion gas. For example, when silane gas is used in manufacture of a semiconductor, an electrode holder, a chamber, etc. are polluted with Si contained in the component of silane gas. Although aeration of the washing gas containing a fluorine is carried out in order to wash it, since the whole surface is being worn by aluminum or the aluminium alloy member, it has the corrosion resistance over such washing gas (fluorine content gas).

[0010]

[Embodiments of the Invention] In this invention, as an internal applied-part article of the base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment or a liquid crystal manufacturing installation, a heating heater, a thermocouple, an electrode, a dissimilar metal, and a dissimilar material are mentioned, for example, and it is suitably equipped with required internal parts according to various kinds of semiconductor production processes. A heating heater, a thermocouple, an electrode, etc. give a function to a base electrode holder. If still more nearly required, a dissimilar metal and a dissimilar material will give a property to a base electrode holder. For example, heat deformation can be made hard for the aluminum matrix composite which distributed the ceramic fiber, the ceramic whisker, or the carbon fiber to lessen coefficient of thermal expansion of a base electrode holder, to carry out the quantity of the intensity in an elevated temperature, and the rigidity, and to carry out.

[0011] Although it is not attached and specified as the quality of the material and a process, when leak-proof nature is taken into consideration, as for the aluminum or the aluminium alloy which wraps in an internal applied-part article, it is desirable that it is made from a rolled plate with few internal defects and a forging. Moreover, from a corrosion resistance viewpoint over washing gas, although the aluminum quality of the material has most desirable JIS1050 of 99.5% or more of purity JIS1100 (Si, and Fe:1.0% and Cu: --0.05 to 0.20%) less than [Mn:0.05%], less than [Zn:0.10%], and the remainders aluminum and JIS3003 (Si: --0.6% or less) Fe: Less than [0.7%], Cu:0.05-0.20%, Mn:1.0-1.5%, less than [Zn:0.10%] and the remainders aluminum and JIS6063 (Si: --0.20 to 0.6%) Fe: Less than [0.35%], less than [Cu:0.10%], less than [Mn:1.0%], Mg: 0.45-0.9%, less than [Cr:0.10%], less than [Zn:0.10%], less than [Zn:0.25%], Ti: Less than [0.7%], Cu:0.15-0.40%, less than [Mn:0.15%], Mg: 0.8-1.2%, Cr:0.04-0.35%, less than [Zn:0.25%], Ti: Less than [0.15%], the remainders aluminum and JIS3004 (less than [Si:0.03%], less than [Fe:0.7%], less than [Cu:0.25%], Mn:1.0-1.5%, Mg:0.8-1.3%, less than [Zn:0.10%], Remainder aluminum), etc. can be used.

[0012] what aluminum or an aluminium alloy member joins two or more members, for example, two members, and wraps an internal applied-part article in this invention -- it is -- aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- a circular sulcus is prepared in a perimeter on the periphery which wraps an internal applied-part article in the position where the plane of composition of a member counters Although a circular sulcus may be independent on the periphery so that an internal applied-part article may be wrapped in the position where a plane of composition counters, it can secure higher seal nature by carrying out to three-fold [a duplex or]. Moreover, even if it prepares a circular sulcus in a plane of composition annular [square], you may prepare it in circular annular. Moreover, as for the cross-section configuration of a circular sulcus, the shape of a character of KO (long form), a trapezoid, a reverse trapezoid, etc. are used. When the contamination of the air at the time of the press forging to the circular-sulcus section etc. is taken into consideration, the shape of a character of cross-section KO (long form) and a trapezoid are desirable. A circular sulcus is fabricated with machining.

[0013] Pars intermedia material inserts in the perimeter of a circular sulcus what was divided into the annular member corresponding to the circular sulcus currently formed in the plane of composition, or plurality. Although the quality of the material of pars intermedia material is aluminum or an aluminium alloy, for example, the pure aluminium of 99.5% or more of purity tends to stick it by pressure, it can be made to stick by pressure also by the case of the alloy of JIS1100 of 99.0% or more of purity, JIS3003 of a aluminum-Mn system, JIS3004 or JIS6063, or JIS6061 grade.

[0014] the material as the member to join especially with the same pars intermedia material -- the metal flow at the time of press forging compression -- plurality -- a member -- since a comrade is stuck by pressure and it is easy to carry out metal junction physically, it is desirable As for the cross-section configuration of pars intermedia material, the shape of a character of KO (long

form), a trapezoid, a reverse trapezoid, etc. are used. moreover -- since a circular sulcus is made filled with the size (area) of the cross section -- the size (area) of a circular sulcus -- almost -- the same -- or size **** is a little good For example, the cross section of pars intermedia material is made a little smaller than the width of a circular sulcus, and is made a little larger than the depth of a circular sulcus so that it may be easy to insert in a circular sulcus. As for the length of pars intermedia material, it is desirable to make it longer [several % - 10% of numbers] than the sum of the depth of the circular sulcus of 2 **.

[0015] the manufacture method of the base electrode holder of this invention -- aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- the space the heater with which the interior of a member is equipped and a thermocouple, and for wrapping in a dissimilar metal or different-species material, if it is still more nearly required and is is formed beforehand, and a circular sulcus is fabricated by machining in the position which counters on the periphery (perimeter) of the plane of composition For example, a circular sulcus manufactures the depth of flute more shallowly several % to dozens of% than the height of pars intermedia material, thus, the manufactured aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- after including internal applied-part articles (heater etc.) in the electrode holder of a member, pars intermedia material is inserted, combined and pressurized at this concave circular sulcus Pars intermedia material compresses and volume deformation is produced, and compression will be firmly produced in **** and it will have firm seal nature in it. In this case, you may carry out press forging compression only of the portion which inserted pars intermedia material in the circular sulcus so that an internal applied-part article might not be affected.

[0016] Thus, pars intermedia material is inserted and combined with a concave circular sulcus, and a circular sulcus is made filled with pars intermedia material by press forging, and it concludes and joins. This has sufficient degree of sealing, without the exterior leaking from the internal parts wrapped also in the high-vacuum state. The this degree of sealing, i.e., leak-proof nature, can respond to the high vacuum searched for with semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment, and, specifically, it can respond to the high vacuum of 10-8 - 10-10Torr.

[0017] moreover, two or more aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- as for things, it is desirable to wash the plane of composition and pars intermedia material of a member, and to combine and carry out the press forging of these As a result of removing the oxide film of a material and securing the metal junction at the time of press forging by this, the degree of sealing with a more advanced plane of composition is obtained. the surface washing as pretreatment of press forging -- aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- etching by the degreaser and/or alkali solution of the plane of composition of a member, and the front face of pars intermedia material etc. -- proper -- constructing -- ********** -- it is a thing, for example, proper processes, such as a surface degreaser, ** rinsing, ** mercerization (etching by the alkali solution), ** rinsing, washing with ** nitric acid, ** rinsing, and ** hot water rinsing, are constructed with ** nitric acid, and ****** is made pure Two members carry out metal junction of both by carrying out the after [insertion] press forging of the pars intermedia material to the perimeter of a circular sulcus, making a circular sulcus carry out fullness seal, and carrying out the press forging of the pars intermedia material to it further.

[Example 1] The example 1 of this invention is explained with reference to <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>. <u>Drawing 1</u> is drawing showing the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment of this invention example, and <u>drawing 1</u> (a) is a cross section and the <u>drawing 1</u> (b) plan. It is the base electrode holder which joined the heating heater and the thermocouple (7), the dissimilar metal, or an internal applied-part article like a dissimilar material (8), and has wrapped in an aluminum member (1) and (11). Moreover, the terminal (9) of a heating heater and a thermocouple is prepared. An aluminum member (1) and (11) are joined to the circular sulcus of the square prepared in the opposite position of those planes of composition in the conclusion section (10) which carried out press forging compression of the pars intermedia material by which insertion mediation is carried out.

[0019] As drawing 2 (a) and (b) are drawings showing the manufacturing process of the base electrode holder of this invention example and it is shown in drawing 2 (a), an internal part wearing space (2) is formed in an aluminum member (1), an internal part wearing space (12) is formed in an aluminum member (11), and internal applied-part articles (7), such as a heating heater and a thermocouple, are wrapped in. The circular sulcus (13) of the shape of a character of cross-section KO prepares in the position which prepares the circular sulcus (3) of the shape of a character of cross-section KO in the plane of composition of an aluminum member (1), and counters the plane of composition of an aluminum member (11). Pars intermedia material (4) is inserted in the circular sulcus (13) of an aluminum member (11), it combines, and press forging compression is carried out, and (11) is concluded with an aluminum member (1) and it joins.

[0020] <u>Drawing 2</u> (b) is drawing which expanded the circular sulcus (3) of <u>drawing 2</u> (a), (13), and pars intermedia material (4), and shows the concrete relation between a circular sulcus and pars intermedia material. At the time of length [of depth / of a circular sulcus (3) / A, width of face B, depth / of a circular sulcus (13) / C, width of face D, and pars intermedia material (4)] E, and width of face F, it forms in the relation of <=(A+C) E, <=(AxB+CxD) ExF, (A+C)/E<=1 B>=F, and D>=F, and a member (1) and (11) are combined, press forging compression is carried out, it joins, and A member (1), (11), and pars intermedia material (4) use the pure aluminium of 99.5% or more of purity concretely. depth [of a circular sulcus (3)] A 5mm and width of face B Depth [of 7mm and a circular sulcus (13)] C 5mm and width of face D Length [of 7mm and pars intermedia material (4)] E 12mm and width of face F Press forging compression of 6.8mm and the **'s was carried out, and a circular sulcus (3) and (13) were filled at pars intermedia material (4). Leak did not produce the obtained base electrode holder in the high vacuum of 10-8 - 10-10Torr, either.

[0021]

[Example 2] The example 2 of this invention is explained with reference to <u>drawing 3</u>. As shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (a), a space (2) is formed in an aluminum member (1), a space (12) is formed in an aluminum member (11), and internal applied-part articles (7), such as a heating heater and a thermocouple, are wrapped in. The circular sulcus (13) of the shape of a character of cross-section

KO is doubly prepared in the position which prepares doubly the circular sulcus (3) of the shape of a character of cross-section KO in the plane of composition of an aluminum member (1), and counters the plane of composition of an aluminum member (11). Press forging compression is carried out in the direction of an arrow, conclusion junction of an aluminum member (1) and (11) is carried out, and the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment which have wrapped the internal applied-part article (7) in an aluminum member (1) and (11) is manufactured so that pars intermedia material (4) may be inserted in a circular sulcus (13) with a double aluminum member (11), respectively and it may be shown subsequently to drawing 3 (b). In addition, in drawing 3 (a), although a part is inserted in a circular sulcus (13), pars intermedia material (4) may perform press forging, after inserting pars intermedia material (4) in a circular sulcus (13) completely.

[Example 3] The example 3 of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 4 (a), (b), and (c). Drawing 4 (a), (b), and (c) are drawings showing the configuration of a circular sulcus prepared in the opposite position of the plane of composition of aluminum or an aluminium alloy member (1), and (11), and the example of pars intermedia material. In drawing 4 (a), the circular sulcus (31) of a member (1) establishes a depression according to the shape of a character of cross-section KO, and the circular sulcus (32) of a member (11) is broad at the shape of a character of cross-section KO. Pars intermedia material (41) is a convex type, and is carrying out nose-of-cam ****** of the narrow section which carried out the broad section corresponding to the circular sulcus (32), and circular-sulcus (31) correspondence. In this example, since the broad circular sulcus (32) was easy to machine, and the circular sulcus (31) could be easily inserted in pars intermedia material (41) since nose-of-cam ****** of the narrow section which carried out circular-sulcus (31) correspondence was carried out, and the depression is established in the circular sulcus (31), the contamination of the air at the time of press forging cannot happen easily.

[0023] In drawing 4 (b), the circular sulcus (33) of a member (1) is the thing of a cross-section trapezoid, and the circular sulcus (34) of a member (11) is the thing of a cross-section trapezoid. Moreover, pars intermedia material (42) is a trapezoid thing corresponding to a circular sulcus (33) and (34). Since a circular sulcus (33) and (34) are trapezoids in this example, insertion of pars intermedia material (42), a circular sulcus (33), and (34) is easy. In drawing 4 (c), the shape of a character of cross-section KO and the circular sulcus (36) of a member (11) are the things of the shape of a character of cross-section KO, and the pars intermedia material (43) of the circular sulcus (35) of a member (1) is an ellipse. In this example, since the nose of cam of pars intermedia material (43) is round, insertion of pars intermedia material (43), a circular sulcus (35), and (36) is easy, and can accumulate the air which was inherent in the square corner.

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, it has the effect that the advanced degree of sealing is obtained by carrying out press forging compression and making a circular sulcus conclude pars intermedia material. That is, the seal of the conclusion section is forge-welded, defects, such as a pinhole, can be prevented by a joint being stuck by pressure physically, and high airtightness can be maintained even if it uses it with the degree of high vacuum. Moreover, since both are doing metal junction, the advanced degree of sealing is maintained also at the elevated temperature around 500 degrees C in a service temperature. Moreover, since the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment in which the conclusion section carried out metal junction is obtained by forming a slot with machining and carrying out press forging, manufacture by the low cost is attained. furthermore, since a molten metal is not used like the conventional technology, there is nothing that is exposed to a hot molten metal, and it can equip with the parts put in in a base electrode holder, and a member Moreover, since the space by bolt nut conclusion is not needed and the O ring slot of high precision processing is not needed, the effect that it can manufacture cheaply is done so.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment which joined an internal applied-part article and have wrapped in two or more aluminium or aluminium-alloy members -- setting -- two or more aforementioned aluminium or an aluminium alloy -- the base electrode holder of the semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment which have joined and wrapped in the aluminium or the aluminium-alloy member characterized by to have the conclusion section which became the circular sulcus prepared in the opposite position of the plane of composition of a member, respectively, and the aforementioned circular sulcus from the aluminium which carries out insertion fullness, or the pars-intermedia material of an aluminium alloy, and joined by press forging

[Claim 2] In the manufacture method of the base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment of having joined the internal applied-part article and having wrapped in two or more aluminum or aluminium alloy members A circular sulcus is prepared in the position where the plane of composition of a member counters, respectively. two or more aforementioned aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- Aluminum or the pars intermedia material of an aluminium alloy is inserted and combined with the aforementioned circular sulcus. The manufacture method of the base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment of having joined the internal applied-part article characterized by making the aforementioned circular sulcus filled with the aforementioned pars intermedia material by press forging, concluding, and joining, and having wrapped in two or more aluminum or aluminium alloy members.

[Claim 3] two or more aluminum or an aluminium alloy -- the manufacture method of the base electrode holder of semiconductor fabrication machines and equipment of having joined the internal applied-part article according to claim 2 characterized by washing, combining and carrying out the press forging of the plane of composition and pars intermedia material of a member, combining an acid, alkali, rinsing, etc. suitably, and having wrapped in two or more aluminum or aluminium alloy members

[Translation done.]